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RESTRUCTURING AND REVITALIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND RELATED FIELDS

EXTERNAL DEBT CRISIS AND DEVELOPMENT

REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES, QUESTIONS RELATING TO REFUGEES, RETURNEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS AND HUMANITARIAN QUESTIONS

HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS

Letter dated 20 October 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Sweden to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

As instructed by my Government, I have the honour to request you to arrange for the present letter, together with the resolutions adopted by the 88th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, held at Stockholm from 4 to 12 September 1992, to be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under agenda items 47, 82, 96 and 97.

(Signed) Peter OSVALD
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Sweden
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Resolutions adopted by the 88th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, held at Stockholm from 4 to 12 September 1992

The 88th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union was held in Stockholm (Sweden) from 4 to 12 September 1992, at the invitation of the Parliament of Sweden. The Conference brought together 512 members of Parliament from 102 countries and the representatives of 38 observer delegations.

In the course of its proceedings, the Conference adopted a number of resolutions which are relevant to various agenda items of the 47th session of the United Nations General Assembly. Copies of these resolutions are attached to this Note.

The Inter-Parliamentary Union's membership was as follows as at 12 September 1992:

Albania, Algeria*, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru*, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, San Marino, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe. The Andean Parliament is an Associate Member of IPU.

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* The participation of this National Group in the Union's activities has been suspended.

CONTRIBUTION OF PARLIAMENTS TO ENHANCING THE ROLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS, AND THE STRENGTHENING OF PARLIAMENTS' INVOLVEMENT IN FOREIGN POLICY THROUGH THE DEVELOPMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY DIPLOMACY AND CLOSER COLLABORATION BETWEEN THE EXECUTIVE AND THE LEGISLATIVE

Resolution adopted without a vote
by the 88th Inter-Parliamentary Conference
(Stockholm, 7-12 September 1992)

The 88th Inter-Parliamentary Conference,

Recalling that in the minds of its founders, the primary goal of the United Nations system was to ensure peace and that it was to achieve that goal *inter alia* by:

- A direct search for peace through collective measures co-ordinated by the Security Council, or peace-keeping activities;

- Economic, social and cultural, co-operation, between experts from the various sectors, to be established above all through the Specialized Agencies, as well as through development aid;

- The organization of a central negotiating forum where national policies would be harmonized and negotiations would be conducted involving all countries,

Cognizant that in pursuit of this goal, the United Nations should take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace and for the suppression of acts of aggression, and bring about settlement of international disputes by peaceful means and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law,

Reaffirming that the existence of the UN is a clear expression of mankind's desire to achieve peace, security and prosperity through the promotion of co-operation, understanding, mutual respect and equitable development,

Mindful that the UN's basic function is to achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,

Recognizing that the United Nations has a responsibility to pay equal attention to all of its activities, whether they be related to security, environmental protection or development, with a view to benefiting the international community as a whole,

Recognizing that in the new international environment following the end of the Cold War there are unprecedented opportunities for enhancing the United Nations' role in promoting international peace, human rights and international law, and noting that this new atmosphere is leading the United Nations to play a more active role through the Security Council and the Secretary-General's office in maintaining peace and ensuring respect for the fundamental principles of the Charter,

Convinced that this new situation calls for the revitalization and restructuring of the United Nations; without in any way affecting the efficiency of the Organization, this process should involve the democratization of the United Nations and its General Assembly,

Desiring the enhancement of the prestige and authority of the United Nations through the adaptation of its structures to the economic and political relations of today's world,

Stressing the increasingly important role the Security Council has to play in settling international disputes and in keeping international peace and security, in conformity with Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter,

Noting with satisfaction the efforts of the present Secretary-General of the United Nations to rationalize the Organization's decision-making framework, and recalling his important role in drawing the attention of the Security Council to all situations which can threaten peace and security,

Noting the request from member States for electoral assistance and monitoring by the United Nations,

Noting also that electoral verification by the United Nations should remain an exceptional activity of the Organization to be undertaken only in well-defined circumstances,

Concerned about the financial limitations imposed on the United Nations which prevent it from carrying out its responsibilities in a satisfactory manner,

Reaffirming the vital importance of ensuring the prompt payment by States of their financial contributions to the Organization,

Considering that the active participation of parliaments in diplomacy involves peoples in international life,

Believing that parliaments and parliamentarians are pre-eminently suitable as a liaison between the peoples of the various UN Member States,

Convinced of the need for parliaments to make a useful contribution to current discussions on strengthening the role and means of action of the United Nations,

Noting that national politics are increasingly subject to the parameters of foreign policy, and that national legislation has to be increasingly adapted to international factors,

Noting also that parliament's function is such that it cannot accept restriction of its attributions and that it must become involved at an earlier stage of the elaboration of international instruments,

Conscious of the need to strengthen the links between the IPU and the United Nations, whose objectives the Union shares, and to make greater use of the Union's experience to strengthen parliamentary diplomacy,

A. FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES

1. Stresses the main callings of the United Nations, namely:
   - Maintaining peace and achieving disarmament;
   - Combating under-development;
   - Ensuring respect for human rights;

2. Confirms that the notion of security is broader in scope than limiting conflicts or preventing wars and that it also embraces environmental problems, social conflicts, population planning, economic rights and fundamental human rights;

3. Expresses the hope that the United Nations will become a central forum for action and the supreme international authority in the new world order;

4. Calls on all States to help strengthen the role of the United Nations with a view to restoring and maintaining peace, achieving disarmament and reducing military budgets for the benefit of development and respect for human rights;

5. Stresses the significance of upholding international law and respecting fully human rights and fundamental freedoms in the search for solutions to outstanding international problems;

B. FUNCTIONING OF UNITED NATIONS BODIES

6. Calls on all governments and parliaments to intensify the role of the UN and to provide the UN Security Council, and especially the UN Secretary-General, with all the necessary means for preventive action to minimize and overcome tension and conflict through preventive diplomacy;

7. Further calls on all governments and parliaments to step up support to the UN Security Council and the UN Secretary-General to assist them in accomplishing the duties laid down in the UN Charter;

8. Considers that it would be desirable to review the composition of the Security Council and to adapt it to the present balances of power in the world, geographical distribution remaining a key element;

9. Requests UN member States to work towards a review of the veto system within the UN Security Council;

10. Calls for the provision of better political options for the UN Secretary-General, and in particular the necessary means for him to avert impending conflicts by taking preventive action and to defuse crises;

11. Stresses the need to develop preventive diplomacy and, to that end, to strengthen dialogue between States and the UN Secretary-General's office;

C. SPECIFIC TASKS

12. Requests that, within the framework of the present provisions of the Charter, serious thought be given to the possibility of placing rapid intervention forces at the disposal of the Security Council so as to enhance the effectiveness of peace-making and peace-keeping operations, and stresses the need for a separate fund for the financing of peace-keeping operations;

13. Urges parliaments to offer their services for election monitoring, assistance or verification operations carried out by the United Nations or regional organizations at the request of the countries concerned;

D. FINANCIAL PROBLEMS

14. Urges the parliaments of countries which have thus far not respected their financial commitments to the United Nations to bring pressure to bear on their respective governments so that they meet their obligations in full and on time;

15. Recalls Article 19 of the Charter, which withdraws members' voting rights in the General Assembly if the amount of arrears on their contribution equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due from them for the preceding two full years, and insists that this Article be applied;

E. CONTRIBUTION OF PARLIAMENTS

16. Urges the UN to acknowledge that parliamentary diplomacy plays an important role in the quest for international peace and security and greatly enhances its own role in that endeavour;

17. Considers that the strengthening of the United Nations must be accompanied by a greater degree of parliamentary involvement and control;

18. Reiterates its appeal to national governments to include parliamentarians in their countries' delegations to the UN General Assembly (or more parliamentarians if they already do so) as well as to meetings of the UN Specialized Agencies;

19. Recommends that parliamentarians initiate or intensify discussions on UN issues within their national parliaments;

20. Urges national parliaments to create or improve administrative structures for supporting and advising on parliamentary diplomacy;

21. Invites all parliaments to consider enabling parliament or its relevant bodies to be consulted before government establishes or modifies directives or guidelines on negotiating mandates;

22. Calls on parliaments to institute a procedure for dialogue between governments and foreign affairs committees whereby regular and complete information would be supplied promptly concerning the Executive's intentions with regard to foreign policy in general and in particular as it concerns international organizations and negotiations with foreign States;

23. Recommends that parliamentarians make every effort to establish committees in parliaments to monitor governments' implementation of their commitments, and to encourage increased funding of specific UN agencies;

24. Calls for greater co-operation between the Inter-Parliamentary Union and other inter-parliamentary organizations and between the IPU and the United Nations;

25. Urges the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union to study together the possible conditions for institutionalized co-operation between the two organizations;

26. Asks that the necessary steps be taken for the Inter-Parliamentary Union to be granted observer status with the United Nations General Assembly.

NEED FOR A RADICAL SOLUTION TO THE PROBLEM OF DEBT IN THE DEVELOPING WORLD

Resolution adopted without a vote
by the 88th Inter-Parliamentary Conference
(Stockholm, 7-12 September 1992)

The 88th Inter-Parliamentary Conference,

Deeply concerned by the persistence and aggravation of the debt problem in developing countries,

Noting that this debt now amounts to 42 per cent of the GNP of the countries concerned as against 37.7 per cent in 1982,

Conscious that throughout the world more than a billion people live in absolute poverty and that the high level of indebtedness of many developing countries constitutes a major hindrance to much-needed growth and sustainable development,

Mindful that the debt servicing of many countries exceeds their entire national budgets for education, housing, health and environmental programmes and related social and economic services, and consumes a disproportionately large percentage of their annual foreign exchange earnings, thus blocking much-needed funds for economic initiatives and human development needs,

Aware that international indebtedness has not only economic and financial consequences but also has a political dimension, blocks social progress in many developing countries, poses a threat to political stability and democratic development, aggravates conflicts between developing and industrialized countries and burdens international relations,

Concerned that the low level of savings worldwide poses a threat to the supply of capital needed by the Third World,

Conscious that, despite the success of many developing countries in dealing with their debt problems, the debt situation, particularly in a number of poorer developing countries, remains a source of considerable concern,

Deeply concerned at the regional conflicts which are exacerbating the existing economic and social problems in the areas affected and causing increasingly large refugee flows,

Mindful of the need to focus even more strongly on the challenges posed by North-South problems, and convinced that the debt crisis can be tackled efficiently within a global forum involving all parties concerned, creditors and debtors alike, since the continuing inability of debtor countries to honour their debt repayment obligations is a threat to the global economy,

Noting the interest which the Inter-Parliamentary Union has constantly displayed in development problems in general and in the North-South dialogue, and considering that the Union's statutory and specialized Conferences, which bring together representatives from North and South, provide a forum which is particularly well-suited to dialogue,

Expressing deep concern over the precarious situation of the international financial and monetary system, which has arisen, in particular, as a result of political changes in Central and Eastern Europe and adds to the already great responsibilities and financial burdens facing the international community,

Convinced that through debt cancellation, more careful management of limited natural resources and closer co-ordination of economic policies, existing imbalances can be reduced,

Conscious that women and children are particularly vulnerable to the side-effects of foreign debt escalation; that women are seriously affected by the current deterioration of the economic situation, and that children not only suffer from inefficient and inadequate education and health facilities but will be confronted in the future with the responsibility of repaying their parents' debts,

Concerned that the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations has been stalled for more than five years owing to a conflict of interests among the developed countries, thus perpetuating existing trade barriers to developing countries' exports and impairing the debtor countries' capacity to service their debts,

Taking note of the resolutions adopted by the United Nations with regard to the foreign debt problem of Third World countries,

Further taking note of past IPU resolutions and in particular the resolution of the 73rd Inter-Parliamentary Conference (Lomé, 1985) on the role of parliaments and their contribution towards the elimination of poverty by alleviating the burden of international debt, and the resolution of the 74th Inter-Parliamentary Conference (Ottawa, 1985) on the contribution of parliaments to the search for measures and actions aimed at removing the burden of foreign debt that weighs on the developing countries,

1. Appeals to the governments and parliaments of the industrialized countries to undertake greater efforts to promote savings, to work with determination

towards liberalizing trade in agriculture and eliminating protectionism and trade barriers and to bring the present GATT round to a successful conclusion;

2. Calls on donor countries to cancel official development assistance loans entirely or in part, to work towards alleviating the remaining debt burden, in exchange for firm commitments by recipient countries to environmental protection and political and economic reforms, and to encourage private banks to contribute more actively to finding lasting solutions to the debt problem;

3. Further calls on governments and parliaments to help strengthen the capacities of the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)/the World Bank and the regional development banks to resolve the debt crisis through the following measures in particular:

   - In connection with its regulatory policy, the International Monetary Fund should focus on improving conditions for long-term growth and consequently, the prerequisites for more employment; IMF regulations must not be determined on the basis of economic criteria alone, but should also take into account social, ecological and political factors;

   - The International Monetary Fund must include creditor-country policies in its control activities to a greater extent than in the past;

   - Debtor-country military budgets must be included in IMF regulatory policy to a greater extent than in the past;

4. Requests that the IBRD/World Bank and the International Monetary Fund be equipped with parliamentary observer institutions to monitor their activities and ensure that their policies take into account co-responsibility between debtor and creditor countries, so as to:

   - Promote sustainable, socially just and environmentally sound development in the Third World, with particular emphasis on human rights, democracy and reduced defence spending;

   - Involve recipient countries, and in particular the populations concerned, at all stages of the planning and implementation of projects, thus ensuring that they include the essential "human dimension";

5. Calls on the governments and parliaments of developing countries to introduce market-oriented, socially committed and environmentally compatible economic systems and to guarantee protection of property, competition and market-based price-setting as well as freedom of trade and establishment;

6. Recommends that the governments and parliaments of developing countries undertake vigorous efforts to fight inflation, consolidate their budgets, stimulate private initiative and deregulate and liberalize their economies, and that they make full use of market-based options to resolve their debt problems without sacrificing or jeopardizing lasting, equitable and socially and ecologically rational development;

7. Calls on the governments of debtor countries to avoid showcase projects, develop policies for productive investment capable of attracting available local savings and take effective steps to combat capital flight;

8. Also calls on the government creditors represented in the Club of Paris to assess the possibility of extending debt relief efforts (debt forgiveness, rescheduling, new lending, easing of debt servicing, debt-conversion techniques, etc.) for low-income and/or other heavily indebted developing countries following the model of the successful rescheduling of the debts of Egypt and Poland;

9. Appeals to both developed and developing countries to encourage direct investment in debtor countries;

10. Expects the IBRD/World Bank and the International Monetary Fund to continue to assist the highly indebted poor developing countries in reducing their debts within the framework of their debt restructuring policies;

11. Reminds the governments of developed countries that the UN set an Official Development Assistance (ODA) goal of 0.7 per cent of GNP several years ago, and urges them to take the necessary steps to move closer to this goal;

12. Calls on the international community to support the efforts of developing countries to provide social security to the lowest-income groups while implementing economic stabilization and restructuring programmes, *inter alia* by providing appropriate technical and financial assistance;

13. Also calls on IPU members from donor countries to encourage high-level and active participation by their countries in the International Conference on Assistance to African Children to be held by the Organization of African Unity from 25-27 November 1992 in Dakar (Senegal);

14. Further calls on IPU members to encourage the relevant bilateral and multilateral institutions to provide additional resources that might be used to support further efforts in developing countries to promote child survival, protection and development;

15. Urges the international community and international organizations to intensify co-operation in all areas so that the gap between North and South and between East and West does not continue to widen and to support a corresponding policy of economic, social and ecological détente;

16. Calls on all governments and parliaments as well as all international organizations concerned to speed up implementation of the measures set out in the Paris Declaration and in the Programme of Action for the 1990s for the Least Developed Countries;

17. Recommends that, within the framework of the Union, an effective South-South Forum be established with the purpose of intensifying co-operation in the field of economic development among parliamentarians from the developing countries, in particular in their efforts to manage and alleviate the debt problem of their countries;

18. Also recommends that an effective system be set up, within the framework of the Support Committee to the North-South Dialogue and through the periodic reports of the National Groups, to monitor compliance with the recommendations and resolutions adopted by the forthcoming Inter-Parliamentary Conference on Third World Debt.

THE INTERNATIONAL MASS MIGRATION OF PEOPLE: ITS DEMOGRAPHIC, RELIGIOUS, ETHNIC AND ECONOMIC CAUSES; ITS EFFECTS ON SOURCE AND RECEIVING COUNTRIES, ITS IMPLICATIONS INTERNATIONALLY; AND THE RIGHTS OF MIGRANTS AND REFUGEES

Resolution adopted without a vote by the 88th Inter-Parliamentary Conference (Stockholm, 7-12 September 1992)

The 88th Inter-Parliamentary Conference,

Recognizing that international migration involves 45 to 50 million people each year, that most of these people are from the poorer nations of Africa, Asia, the Caribbean and Latin America, and that an increasing number are from Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States,

Noting that the causes, direct and indirect, include economic hardship, social, religious and ethnic instability, rapid population growth, political repression, the threat or use of force, environmental disasters, the threat of starvation, and internal migration, and that these are priority issues which must be addressed by preventive measures,

Further noting that the causes of an individual's migration are invariably mixed and that the distinction between voluntary and involuntary migration is often unclear,

Acknowledging that mass migration often entails social, economic, administrative, political and national costs for both the country of origin and the receiving country,

Accepting that most governments regard control over migrant entry as a sovereign right,

Mindful that more co-operative control measures will go only part way towards addressing the problems posed by international mass migration,

1. Calls on the parliaments of the world to urge their respective governments:

   (a) To develop a multilateral approach to dealing with the socio-economic causes and effects of migration, to harmonizing immigration policies,

taking into consideration the differing priorities and concerns of States, and to managing migration flows *inter alia* through preventive measures and international cooperation aimed at providing prospects of a better life with dignity for potential migrants in their country of origin;

(b) To strengthen international initiatives and means for putting a halt to massive and organized migrations which prejudice the interests of indigenous citizens and can change the demographic nature, physical condition and structure of certain regions, territories, areas or countries;

2. Further calls on the parliaments of the world to urge their respective governments to support efforts to reach standard definitions, to comply with provisions of United Nations instruments relating to human, migrant and refugee rights, including the right of return, and to work towards the objectives laid down in such instruments, to respect international burden-sharing principles with regard to operational responses to mass refugee situations, and to support the work of the United Nations, in particular the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), and the International Organization for Migration (IOM);

3. Recognizes that rapid population growth is an indirect contributory factor to the causes of migration; calls on each country to develop a population policy appropriate to its needs, and urges parliaments to strengthen development assistance devoted to the implementation of these policies;

4. Calls on parliaments to ensure that national legislation dovetails with the rights of migrants under international law, paying due regard to universal respect for human rights.

SUPPORT TO THE RECENT INTERNATIONAL INITIATIVES TO HALT THE VIOLENCE AND PUT AN END TO THE VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Resolution adopted without a vote by the 88th Inter-Parliamentary Conference (Stockholm, 7-12 September 1992) *

The 88th Inter-Parliamentary Conference,

Profoundly distressed by the continuing widespread and serious violations of human rights and grave breaches of the rule of law in Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Particularly shocked by the concept and practice of "ethnic cleansing" in Bosnia and Herzegovina which is aimed at the dislocation or destruction of national, ethnic, racial or religious groups,

Deeply concerned that the conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina and repeated violations of human rights have led to the existence of over two and a half million refugees and internally displaced persons, whose safety and humane treatment have not been ensured,

Deeply disturbed by the armed attacks just perpetrated in Bosnia and Herzegovina against relief convoys and flights as well as against United Nations peace-keeping forces which are endangering the life and safety of relief workers and jeopardizing further humanitarian assistance to the population,

Taking note of the statement by the President of the United Nations Security Council on 4 August 1992 concerning reports of the imprisonment and abuse of civilians in camps, prisons and detention centres within the territory of the former Yugoslavia and especially in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and recalling Security Council resolution 713 (1991) and subsequent Security Council resolutions demanding that international humanitarian organizations be granted full access to all such places,

Noting also the resolution 1992/S-1/1 of 14 August 1992, adopted by the United Nations Commission on Human Rights convened in special session to study "the situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia" and the related

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* The Yugoslav delegation gave its assent to the resolution, but agreed to operative paragraph 8 only if it was understood as applying to all involved parties.

decision of its Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,

Noting further the work of the International Conference on the former Yugoslavia, started in London on 26-27 August 1992 and presently pursued in Geneva,

Commending and supporting the action of the United Nations in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in particular its humanitarian action,

Welcoming the efforts by the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe to investigate reports of serious violations of fundamental human rights in the area,

Further taking note with appreciation of the efforts of the international humanitarian organizations to assist victims of the conflict including refugees and displaced persons,

1. Calls on all parties concerned to cease all fighting immediately in Bosnia and Herzegovina and to recall their respective armies and armed militias;

2. Condemns in the strongest terms all violations of human rights in Bosnia and Herzegovina and, particularly, the abhorrent concept and practice of "ethnic cleansing", and calls on all parties to cease these violations immediately and ensure full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion;

3. Calls on all parties to respect international humanitarian law, to release immediately all persons arbitrarily arrested or detained and to ensure conditions for the safe return to their homes of all refugees and displaced persons;

4. Insists that appropriate international humanitarian organizations and, in particular, the International Committee of the Red Cross, be granted immediate, unimpeded and continued access to all camps, prisons and other places of detention and, more generally, that access be ensured for humanitarian assistance to all those in need;

5. Strongly condemns the escalation of violence by armed attacks against humanitarian and peace-keeping personnel, and insists that such attacks cease immediately;

6. Reiterates its full support of the resolutions adopted and action undertaken by various bodies of the United Nations and other international humanitarian organizations, with a view to ending the strife and human suffering in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

7. Supports the statement of principles, programme of work and, in particular, the statement on Bosnia and Herzegovina, adopted in London by the International Conference on the former Yugoslavia;

8. Calls on the Security Council to consider, on an urgent basis, taking further appropriate measures, as provided in Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, to put an end to the acts of aggression and violations of human rights and to restore the unity and territorial integrity of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

9. Urges all parliaments to encourage their respective governments to intensify diplomatic efforts at all levels to seek the best means to put an end to the tragic situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina which constitutes a grave threat to international peace and security.